1: Cooper E-4 (no date) 1946 SH5 Tehuelche SH5

304 **Ornaments.**—Adornment may be summed up as follows: Head deformation, perhaps not intentional. Pegs of wood or bone, 3 to 4 inches (7.5 to 10 cm.) long, in the perforated nasal septum and lower lip (single early report, Drake expedition, 1578, *in* Fletcher, 1854, p. 50; cf. *Poya* culture, infra, and archeological data in Lehmann-Nitsche. 302 1924). Hair: Early, men tied hair ends up with fillet, and wore tonsure; women, later, coiffure in two braids, also false hair (King, 1839, 1:18; Beerbohm, 1879, pp. 90–91); brush comb (cf. illustr., Outes and Bruch, 1910, p. 122); facial and bodily depilation with shells. [304] Tattooing by puncture method, on forearm (Musters, 1872, p. 197); formerly in other parts. Smearing body and face with grease; earlier, also with white earth (Ladrillero, 1880, p. 498). Painting: Body and face, various colors—white, black, red, yellow. Face painting with black on the march or on cold days to protect skin (Viedma, 1837 b, 381 p. 81). Personal adornments (pl. 39, *top*): Men—earrings, objects of silver, brass—earlier, bone, stone, and shell necklaces, and feathers; women—brooches, including topu type, earrings (often of *Araucanian* quadrangular or circular plate type), bracelets, finger rings, necklaces, etc., of hammered silver—earlier, necklaces like men's.

TRANSPORTATION

501 The *Tehuelche* had no dugouts or canoes, so far as ever observed, although they may possibly have had means of ferrying across the Strait of Magellan to the *Ona* country (cf. supra Introduction). They did use, at least the later *Tehuelche*, a crude type of coracle or bull boat, made of hides for ferrying themselves or their impedimenta across rivers (Bourne, 1853, pp. 133–134; Moreno, 1879, pp. 256–257).

492 With the horse (see supra) came saddles, stirrups, including the toe-stirrup (fig. 18, *a–d;* Viedma, 1837 b, p. 69; Coan, 1880, p. 68), wooden bits, and double-goad spurs (Musters, 1871, pp. 167–169, cuts). The women sometimes rode astride (Macdouall, 1833, p. 79), but usually seated high on the horse's back, with their feet resting on its neck. The *Tehuelche*, when hunting over rocky terrain, often put hide shoes on their horses as a hoof protection (Musters, 1871, p. 130).

At the time of Viedma's sojourn at Port San Julian in 1780–83, one band of *Tehuelche* south of the Río Santa Cruz, who had lost nearly all their horses as the result of a raid by the Port San Julian band, were using dogs to carry their toldos (Viedma, 1837 b, p. 68)—the only recorded instance of *Tehuelche* use of dogs as pack animals.

MANUFACTURES

286 **Weaving.**—No basketry is reported. Fillets were woven, but we ●285 have no details on the technique. The later *Tehuelche* used an upright loom for weaving guanaco-wool blankets (Coan, 1880, pp. 193–194).